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REMARKS-General

The Applicant is in receipt of the non-final Office Action (O.A) dated April 4, 2005.

In the O.A., claims 1-7, 14, 15, 18, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by non-patent literature, "Since you were born", published by Saint Louis Zoological Park on April 13, 1988, displayed at <http://www.whealth.org/exhibit/control/sinceborn/sinceborn.cgi> and created by NETG (hereinafter "NETG").

According to the material cited in the O.A., an individual born on August 30, 1955 had been alive for 18177 days on April 6, 2005. While the NETG reference provides information that since this individual was born, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, in order for this information to constitute age-event information as defined in the independent claims, it would be necessary for Rosa Parks to have been 18177 days old when she refused to give up her seat on the bus. Since Rosa Park's actual age on December 1, 1955, when she refused to give up her seat, was 15640 days old, this fact cannot be construed to represent age-event information, which "comprises information regarding an event that occurred in the life of a second individual when said second individual was at an age equal to the age of said first individual on said specific date." Thus, the O.A.'s rejection of the claims as being anticipated by NETG is inapposite. However, in order to provide additional clarification, the Applicant is now amending the independent claims, in order to clarify that, in addition to providing age-event information (which NETG does not, in the

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example cited by the O.A.), the claimed invention also uses said age information to perform a search of a database for age-event information corresponding to said age information, a step that NETG also does not perform.

Claims 2, 15 and 22 are inappropriately rejected based on an example that does not conform to definition of "celebrity ageliner" in the claims. For example, according to claim 2, a celebrity ageliner "names a celebrity and describes a historical event in the life of an individual that occurred when said individual was the age of said celebrity on said date." If Rosa Parks is the celebrity, then what is the historical event in the life of the individual that occurred when said individual was the age of Rosa Parks on a date provided as input to the claimed invention? Being the age of Rosa Parks when she refused to give up her seat cannot, without changing the definition of the word "event," be construed as an "event in the life of the individual"—the only event described here is an event in the life of Rosa Parks.

Claims 6 and 7 are rejected (without clear citation of statutory authority) based on MacDonald, without laying any foundation for rejection under MacDonald or providing motivation for combination of McDonald with any other reference to arrive at these claims. These rejections are clearly erroneous, as McDonald is not shown to disclose any of the material in claim 1, upon which claim 6 is dependent.

Claims 8, 12, 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over NETG in view of McDonald (USPN 6,069,848), which provides

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a mechanical device (akin to a stopwatch) that measures elapsed time starting at one or more events.

In combining McDonald with NETG, the O.A. asserts that McDonald teaches the step of generating a customized greeting for said first individual, said greeting comprising age-event information. However, the Applicant respectfully points out that he already explained in great detail in the previous response (arguments to which the Examiner has still not responded, and which are incorporated here by reference) why the output of McDonald does not comprise age-event information. Since the O.A.'s motivation for combination of these references depends upon the incorrect assertion that McDonald provides age-event information, no valid motivation for combination of these references has been provided.

In brief, the rejection of claims 8, 16, and 19 are based upon the ability of the clock in McDonald to provide a greeting, "Happy Anniversary." However, this greeting does not comprise age-event information, which according to the claims must comprise "information regarding an event that occurred in the life of a second individual when said second individual was at an age equal to the age of said first individual on said specific date." The O.A. does not explain how the statement "Happy Anniversary" meets this limitation, which, of course, it does not.

The rejection of claim 12 is based upon the ability of the clock in McDonald to provide the name of an individual, his birthdate, and elapsed time since birth. However, these data do not comprise age-event information, which

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according to the claims must comprise "information regarding an event that occurred in the life of a second individual when said second individual was at an age equal to the age of said first individual on said specific date." The O.A. does not explain how an individual's name, date of birth and age meet this limitation, which, of course, they do not.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over NETG in view of Kendrick (USPN 5,031,161), which provides a life expectancy timepiece that reports an individual's life expectancy based on that individual's current age and other information, at any given time.

The cited motivation for combining Kendrick with NETG is that "Kendrick's teaching of 'providing age-event information on said life clock' would have allowed NETG's system to provide timepieces such as wrist watches and clocks, and more particularly, to a timepiece that displays the number of minutes, days and years remaining in a person's life based on actuarial data as suggested by Kendrick. . . ."

This motivation to combine references, while inapposite for other reasons, also depends upon Kendrick teaching "providing age-event information on said life clock." However, as discussed in detail in the previous response (and also not addressed in the current O.A.), Kendrick does not teach the provision of age-event information.

In the rejection of claim 13, the O.A. cites Kendrick as teaching the steps of generating a life-clock display for said first individual . . . ; and providing age-event information on said life-clock (see fig. 2.) (O.A. page 9). Figure 2 of

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Kendrick provides a stopwatch that shows expected time remaining in life.

However, this does not comprise age-event information, which according to the claims must comprise "information regarding an event that occurred in the life of a second individual when said second individual was at an age equal to the age of said first individual on said specific date." The O.A. does not explain how a display of expected remaining lifespan meets this limitation, which, of course, it does not.

As was also noted in numerous previous responses (and not addressed by the current O.A.), the ability to combine two inventions to arrive at another does not constitute motivation to do so, unless some motivation can be found either in the references or in the knowledge available to one of ordinary skill in the art. The Applicant again respectfully requests that, if the application is to be rejected on a combination of references, the Examiner specify where in one of the references, or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, such motivation is disclosed.

Claims 9, 10, 11, 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over NETG in view of Slotznick (USPN 5,983,200), which provides an electronic greeting card. The cited motivation for combining NETG with Slotznick is Slotznick's alleged teaching of "customized greeting is an electronic greeting card." However, NETG does not teach a customized greeting, thus there is no motivation for combining NETG with Slotznick to provide the output of NETG in electronic greeting card format. In fact, by providing information in the

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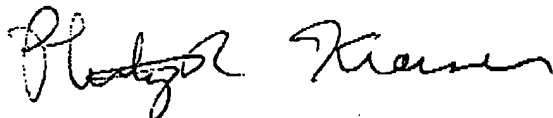
context of a Zoological Park, NETG appears to teach against the provision of customized greetings.

In addition, all dependent claims are patentable for the same reasons that the corresponding independent claims are.

Conclusion

For all of the above reasons, the specification and all claims are in proper form, and the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore, this application is still in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully solicited.

Very Respectfully,



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Certificate of Facsimile Transmission

I certify that on the date below, I will fax this communication and attachments, if any, to Group 2172 of the Patent and Trademark Office at the following number: 703-872-9306.

Date: July 12, 2005

Inventor's Signature

